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# Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

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**WISEMAN'S**  
New Orchestra  
4.30 and 7.30

No. 18,816. 號六十四百八千八萬一第 日二十月九年午戊 HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 16TH, 1918. 三拜禮 號六十月十年七國民華中 PRICE: \$3 PER MONTH.

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WEEK DAYS.	
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
8.00 " to 9.00 " "	" " " "
9.30 " to 10.00 " "	" " " "
10.30 " to 11.00 " "	" " " "
11.30 " to 12.30 "	" " " "
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 "	" " " "
1.45 " to 2.15 "	" " " "
2.45 " to 3.15 "	Sats. only 15 "
3.30 " to 4.00 "	Every 30 "
4.30 " to 4.00 "	Sats. only 15 "
4.00 " to 5.00 "	Every 15 "
5.00 " to 6.00 "	" " " "
NIGHT CARS.	
8.50 p.m. to 9.30 p.m.	10 p.m. 11.00 p.m.
11.30 p.m. and 11.45 p.m.	
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Extra Cars 1.30 p.m. and 12.00 Midnight.	
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7.30 a.m.	
8.00 " to 10.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
10.30 " to 11.00 a.m.	" " " "
11.30 " to 12.00 noon	" " " "
12.00 noon to 12.30 p.m.	" " " "
12.30 p.m. to 1.30 p.m.	" " " "
2.00 " to 5.30 "	" " " "
5.30 " to 7.00 "	" " " "
7.00 " to 7.30 "	" " " "
7.30 " to 8.00 "	" " " "
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8.50 p.m. to 9.30 p.m.	10 p.m. 11.00 p.m.
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## HONGKONG MAGISTRACY. ROBBING HIS UNCLE.

A Chinese pleaded guilty to stealing several gold rings valued at \$40, from his uncle.

It was stated that defendant had access to his uncle's house, and when arrested, had \$17.80 in his pocket, evidently obtained from the sale of the rings.

Mr. Wolfe sentenced defendant to a month's hard labour.

## ALLEGED SNATCHING.

Two Chinese were charged, on remand, with snatching a purse, containing \$90, from a passenger on one of the river boats.

It was stated that the first defendant brushed against complainant and stole the purse, which he handed to the second defendant. An alarm was raised, and the ship's guards, assisted by the Police, effected the arrest of both defendants.

The first defendant stated that he wished to call a witness.

Mr. Wood accordingly remanded the case until Wednesday.

## TOOK MORE THAN HE INTENDED.

A Chinese young man was charged with stealing \$14.35 from a Chinese shopkeeper in Wanchai.

Inspector Sim stated that defendant went into complainant's shop on Monday evening and, while the proprietor was busy attending to some other customers, stole a tray containing the money and attempted to escape. He was seized by the shop-keeper and handed over to the Police.

Defendant said his intention was to steal only \$2, with which to pay his passage back to his country. Unfortunately, he carried the whole tray away.

Inspector Sim informed the magistrate that defendant had served six months' imprisonment in 1911.

Mr. Wolfe sentenced defendant to six months' hard labour and four hours' stocks.

## FOREMEN AT LOGGERSHEADS.

A Chinese foreman was charged with assaulting a P.W.D. foreman on Monday evening at Aberdeen.

Sergeant Eerner stated that complainant controlled road-repairing at Aberdeen, and defendant was his assistant. Complainant found fault with defendant's work and a quarrel ensued in the course of which blows were struck.

Defendant then picked up a large piece of rock and aimed it at complainant's head. The latter, however, warded off the missile with his left forearm, which was severely cut as a consequence. It was witness's intention to settle the matter out of court and he had ordered the two combatants to appear at the Police Station at night, but only the complainant appeared.

Mr. Wood suggested that the matter might best be settled out of Court. It was later intimated that this had been done.

## ALLEGED ASSAULT WITH A CHOPPER.

A Chinese youth was charged with wounding and cutting another Chinese at West Point.

Inspector Macdonald stated that complainant and three others, who are ricksha-coolies, went to a tea-house in Queen's Road Central on Monday evening. After partaking of some refreshments they returned home through Third Street, and complainant was set upon by defendant, who assaulted him with a chopper.

In the endeavour to ward off a blow directed at his head, complainant received a nasty cut on his right hand, and his chin was slightly injured. Defendant, who attempted to escape, was restrained after a severe struggle and removed to the Police Station.

The Inspector applied for a remand, adding that, should a *prima facie* case be established, he would ask that defendant be committed for trial.

Mr. Wolfe remanded the case for a week.

## THE DAIRY FARM CASE.

A Chinese, who has been employed by the Dairy Farm Co. for over 20 years, was charged, on remand, with stealing a quantity of meat belonging to the Company. Another man was charged with receiving the stolen meat with guilty knowledge.

Mr. D. J. Lewis appeared for the first defendant.

The receiver admitted that he took the meat from the Dairy Farm and that the first defendant was not to blame.

A clerk of the Company stated that he saw the first defendant leaving the office on Friday and he was not carrying any parcels.

Mr. Lewis said there seemed to be a certain amount of doubt in the evidence previously adduced and that his client should have the benefit of it. If the magistrate found his client guilty he hoped the magistrate would take into consideration defendant's past good conduct.

Mr. Wood fined defendant \$20.

## THE NEW GOVERNOR OF MACAO.

HIS WELCOME TO THE COLONY.  
(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MACAO, October 14th.

The new Governor of Macao, Senhor Arthur Tamagnini de Sousa Barbosa, was cordially welcomed on his arrival on Saturday. At about 2.15 p.m. the Monte Fort signalled that the cruiser Patria, bringing His Excellency was in sight. The landing took place at the Praia Grande, the place being packed with spectators. His Excellency was met at the wharf by the Acting Governor, Senhor Vieira Mattos, and officials, and proceeded with them to the Senado, where the transfer of office took place. The wharf and the thoroughfares through which the party passed were decorated with flags and foliage, and many arches had been erected. From two high bamboo towers—erected by the Macao Opium Farm and the Fantan's Monopoly respectively—crackers were fired off, and there were other demonstrations by the monopolists of salt fish, saupiu, pacapiu, chimpu-piu, etc. There was a guard of honour, under the command of Captain Simoes, accompanied by buglers and drummers. The Boy Scouts also attended with their standard, bugles and drums in the charge of Mr. Arthur Borges. The Municipal band played at the Senado. The officials and members of the publishing house and were presented to His Excellency.

## AMALGAMATION IN SIBERIA.

VLADIVOSTOK, October 8th.

The fusion of the Omsk and Harbin Governments signifies the political amalgamation of Western and Eastern Siberia. The vast territory between the Urala and the Pacific has declared a common policy, the convocation as quickly as possible of a Pan-Siberian Constituent Assembly, the equality of all before the law, freedom of conscience, the reconstitution of the Army, the re-establishment of a front against Germany, the denationalization of industry and the settlement of the agrarian question by the Constituent Assembly.

The formalities in connection with the amalgamation of the two Governments will be completed in Omsk.

A telegram from Ufa states that Sir Charles Eliot, the British High Commissioner, arrived in Ekaterinburg on the 3rd and received an enthusiastic welcome.

On the 5th the Ufa Directorate left for Ekaterinburg.

TOKIO, October 8th.

Prince Lvoff will stay here for a week and then proceed to America for the purpose of explaining the actual situation to the American people, who, he considers, are inclined to attach undue importance to the influence of the Bolsheviks.

## SIR CHARLES ELIOT AT OMSK.

VLADIVOSTOK, October 8th.

The local press to-day gives prominence to the important meeting given to Sir Charles Eliot, the British High Commissioner, on his arrival in Omsk by the members of the Siberian Government who greeted him as the representative of the great British nation which, steadfastly and unwaveringly, ever rose in defence of men's rights and liberties.

Sir Charles Eliot published in Omsk a declaration that the rumours current in West Siberia that the Allies had made a pact whereby the Japanese acquire territory in Siberia as the reward of their intervention are false and without foundation.

Under the overwhelming pressure of the Bolsheviks, the Czech-Slovak and Russian national forces evacuated Sibirsk, west of Samara, on the 4th.—*Reuter.*

## CHRISTIANS AND OPIUM TRAFFIC.

IMPORTANT ACTION.

The Executive Committee of the China Continuation Committee at its semi-annual meeting on October 3rd passed the resolutions given below. The China Continuation Committee consists of Chinese Christian leaders and members of the foreign missionary societies in all parts of China.

The Executive Committee of the China Continuation Committee having heard with grave concern that an arrangement has recently been made between certain opium merchants and Government officials by which a large amount of opium is about to be placed on the market, and having also reliable information that opium is being cultivated in the provinces of Shensi, Szechuan, Yunnan, Kweichow, and it is believed also elsewhere, resolves:—

I.—That the situation of the Chinese churches be called to the great danger of widespread opium-smoking that again threatens the land, and urging (a) that the matter be brought before the Christian congregations for prayer, consultation and exhortation; (b) that wherever possible the Christian leaders arrange for anti-opium demonstrations or mass meetings; (c) that Christian scholars by letters or articles in the local Press do their utmost to lead public opinion in this matter.

II.—That the Chinese Government be approached in a memorial setting forth the disastrous effects of the opium habit in the past, the strenuous effort made by the nation in recent years to free itself from the evil, and urging that immediate steps be taken to prevent the threatened recrudescence.

Also that the British and American Governments, which we are informed have already made representations in the matter to the Chinese Government, be urged to give all assistance in their power to strengthen the hands of the Chinese Government in dealing with the opium evil.

III.—That the fullest possible information be sought as to the nature of the recent opium deal and also as to poppy cultivation in China and the recrudescence of the opium habit.

(Continued at foot of next Column.)

## A GREAT MISSIONARY IN CHINA.

DEATH OF REV. A. E. MOULE.

We regret to announce that the Rev. Arthur Evans Moule, one of the best-known missionaries in China during the last half-century and formerly Archdeacon in Mid-China, died on August 28th at Damerham Vicarage, near Fording-bridge, aged 82.

Dr. Moule was the sixth of the seven sons who grew to manhood of the Rev. Henry Moule, for 50 years vicar of Fordington, Dorset. He was born at Fordington Vicarage on April 10th, 1836, and was educated at home, as were all his brothers, his father receiving pupils in his house to educate with his own sons. Two brothers became Fellows of their colleges, Trinity and Corpus at Cambridge, one being the present Bishop of Durham. Another brother was Bishop G. E. Moule, of Mid-China, hon. Fellow of his college, who died in 1912 at the age of 81.

Arthur Evans Moule was not sent to Cambridge, but he went to a college in Malta, where he gained valuable experience, and later he entered the Church Missionary College at Islington. From his parents he inherited an ardent ambition for the proclamation of the Gospel throughout the world, and this ambition only deepened and expanded through his long life. In 1861 he joined the Chinese Mission of the Church Missionary Society, arriving in Ningpo in August of that year in the midst of the Tai-ping Rebellion. The city fell into the hands of the Tai-pings on December 8th, and a few days later Mr. Moule and all the other missionaries had to leave the city. They did not return until 1862, after the Tai-pings had been driven back by the Imperialists, assisted by Captain Roderick Dew, commanding a small British fleet.

Mr. Moule afterwards published an account of his experiences during this time entitled "Personal Recollections of the Tai-ping Rebellion, 1861-1863" (Shanghai, 1864). Mr. Moule's connection with the Church Missionary Society was continuous from 1861 to 1866, and was concerned with the three great cities of Ningpo, Hangchow, and Shanghai. His first years and his last years in China were spent at Ningpo. In 1863, when his elder brother was made Bishop, he was appointed Archdeacon in Mid-China, to reside at Shanghai, where he acted as secretary of the Mid-China Mission. In 1864 he was compelled to resign on account of ill-health, and returned to England, where he remained until 1867, and then resumed his work in China.

During these years of ill-health he held the charges of Reddisham, in Suffolk, and Compton Valence, in Dorset, but it was a great joy to him when he could get back to his beloved work in China. He went home on furlough in 1868, and was then persuaded to accept the rectory of Burwinton with Clebury North, in Shropshire. He consented with reluctance, and only on condition that he might pay one more visit to the mission field before taking permanent charge of the parish. This visit he paid in the autumn of 1869, returning to England at the end of 1870, with the expressed determination to go back to China if required at any time up to the age of 90. Meanwhile, he was unflinching in his pen in furthering the cause of foreign Christian missions.

During his prolonged stay in China he was intimately connected with every branch of missionary work, evangelistic, pastoral, and educational, as well as Church organization. His pen was ever active, both in Chinese and in English. He was a frequent contributor of poems to the *Norfolk China Daily News* and the magazines and periodicals at home. Chinese hymnology also owes much to him. He was one of the earliest champions of the anti-opium movement, and gained a prize in very early days from the Anti-Opium Society for an essay on the subject. But evangelization pure and simple, whether in the preaching chapel, or on the roadside, or on boat and steamer, or by systematic village-to-village itineration, was that in which he specially delighted and excelled.

In 1881 Archdeacon Moule received the Lambeth B.D. degree from Archbishop Tait, and in 1912 the present Archbishop of Canterbury conferred upon him the higher distinction of D.D. in recognition of his distinguished work as a scholar and a missionary. Among the many works he wrote were:—"Four Hundred Millions: Chapters on China and the Chinese" (1871); "Chinese Stories" (1890); "The 'Glorious Land'" (1891); "New China and Old" (1892); "Young China" (1893); "Half a Century in China" (1911), and many papers and reports. No missionary was more universally beloved. It is said of the Moules in China that "wherever you go in China you find a Moule, and wherever you find a Moule you find a good man."

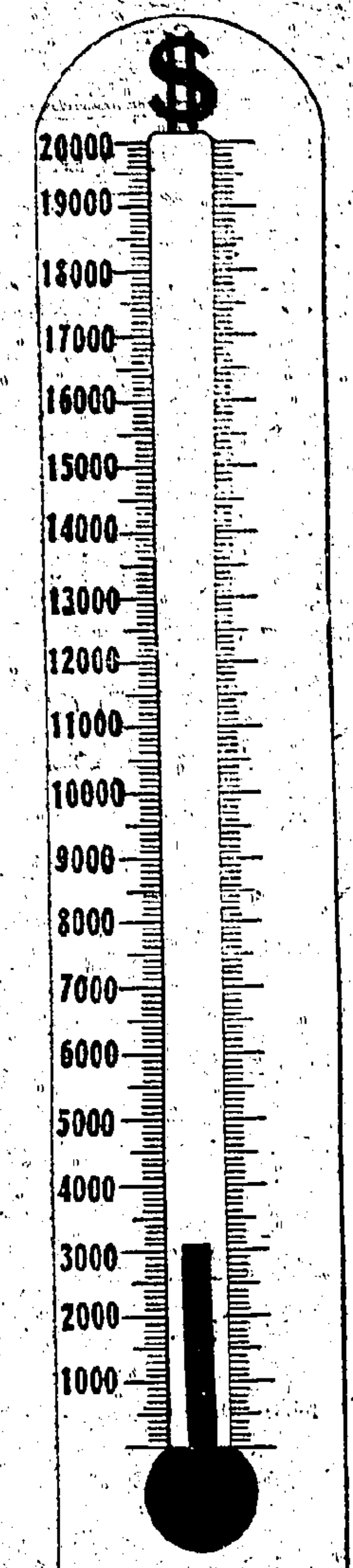
Mr. Moule married in 1861 Eliza Agnes, daughter of the Rev. John Henry Bernard, one of the pioneer missionaries of the Church Missionary Society in British Guiana. Three of his sons engaged in missionary work in China and another in Japan, one of his sons succeeding him as Archdeacon in Mid-China. Another son became a professor in Japan, while yet another found congenial work in the Central Home of the British and Foreign Bible Society, and was joint editor of the monumental work, completed after 12 years' labour, "The Historical Catalogue of Printed Bibles."

The funeral took place at Damerham on Tuesday.

IV.—That a sub-committee of three members be appointed—one Chinese, one American, one British—whose duty it shall be to carry out the above resolutions and also to serve as a look-out committee to gather information and make reports at the next meeting of the China Continuation Committee.

The Rt. Rev. Logan H. Root, D.D., Rev. O. Y. Cheng, D.D. and Rev. O. G. Spangham were appointed as the Committee mentioned in the above resolutions.

## LADY MAY'S ROSE FUND



Subscriptions received LAST YEAR by Lady May previous to "OUR DAY" amounted to \$13,861.00 and it is hoped that subscriptions this year will exceed \$20,000. All subscriptions will be acknowledged in the newspapers and the thermometer altered to show the amounts received to date. It is hoped that residents in the ports of South China, who will be unable to visit Hongkong on "OUR DAY," will avail themselves of this opportunity to subscribe to the Fund through this medium. All subscribers will receive a special rose.

Subscriptions should be addressed to  
LADY MAY'S ROSE FUND,  
Government House,  
Hongkong.



## PRISONERS OF WAR

Would you like to be a Prisoner of War? Think of the sufferings of these poor lads on your account and buy tickets in the

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2530

## G. R.

## WAR DEPARTMENT CONTRACTS.

**SEALED TENDERS** will be received at the Headquarters Office, Victoria Barracks, Hong Kong, until 12 o'clock Noon, **WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 23rd, 1918**, for the supply of Indian Supplies for the period December 2nd, 1918, to March 31st, 1919. Forms of Tender and other particulars may be obtained from the Office of the Officer Commanding, Army Service Corps, at the Headquarters Office, Hong Kong, October 15th, 1918. [2531]

## G. R.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION  
No. 8, 275.

## MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

**IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED** that **SEALED TENDERS**, in duplicate, which should be clearly marked "TENDER FOR MEDICAL DEPARTMENT CONTRACT," will be received at the Colonial Secretary's Office until Noon of **THURSDAY, OCTOBER 31st, 1918**, for the supply of Aerated Waters; Bedding and Clothing; Peers, Spirits, Wines, etc.; Spirit of Wine; Chemicals, Drugs, Surgical Instruments, and Sundries; Furniture, etc.; Milk, etc.; Provisions; Sundries; and Washing; (Schedule Nos. 1 to 10) required locally by this Department for the period of one year from 1st of January next inclusive. Application should be made to the Colonial Secretary's Office for the necessary forms of tender. All other information may be obtained from the Principal Civil Medical Officer at the Civil Hospital.

J. T. C. JOHNSON,  
Principal Civil Medical Officer,  
Hong Kong, October 15th, 1918. [2532]

## S.S. "PROVIDENCE"

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MESSAGERIES MARITIMES Co.,  
3, Queen's Buildings,  
Hong Kong, October 15th, 1918. [2533]

## JAYA-PACIFIC LUN.

OF THE

## JAYA-CHINA-JAPAN LUN.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

## THE Steamship

## "TJISALAK"

having arrived from San Francisco, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the Wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after Noon, October 21st, will be subject to rest.

All Claims against the Steamship must be presented to the Underwriter on or before October 25th, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on October 15th, at 10 A.M. by the Company's Surveyors. Messrs. Godard & Douglas.

No Insurance whatsoever has been effected.  
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by  
JAYA-CHINA-JAPAN LUN.  
Agents.  
Hong Kong, October 15th, 1918. [2534]

HONGKONG TRAMWAY COMPANY,  
LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

## LOST.

**TRANSFER RECEIPT** No. 250 issued to Mr. CHIU HONG PING for Transfer of 240 shares of this Company into his name having been MISLAIN, LOST, OR DESTROYED, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that unless the said Receipt is produced at this Office within 30 days from the date hereof, the Certificate for the said Shares will be delivered to the said Mr. CHIU HONG PING, and the Transfer Receipt will thereafter be held by the Company as null and void.

By Order of the Board,  
W. E. ROBERTS,  
Secretary,  
Hong Kong, October 1st, 1918. [2471]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY,  
LIMITED.

**THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING** of the above Company will be held at the Company's Office at Noon on **SATURDAY, the 18th of October, 1918.**

The **TRANSFER BOOKS** of the Company will be **CLOSED** from the 5th to the 15th of October, both days inclusive.  
DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co.,  
General Managers,  
Hong Kong, 24th September, 1918. [2469]

## INTIMATIONS

THE TALK OF  
HONGKONG.

## WISEMAN'S DINNER

AND

## WISEMAN'S

## NEW ORCHESTRA

EVERY EVENING

at 7.30

A Great Feast and a  
Musical Treat.

(1508)

## HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN** that all **TRANSACTIONS OF SHARES** for December Settlement will be negotiated on **MONDAY, DECEMBER 23rd, 1918**, instead of Friday, December 27th, as previously advertised.

By Order of the Committee,  
E. M. RAYMOND,  
Secretary,  
HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE,  
Hong Kong, October 11th, 1918. [2512]

## SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE.

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HONGKONG

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All men of the Mercantile Marine, H.M. Navy and Army are welcome to use the Institute.

Manageress—MRS. ALLEN,  
REV. W. T. FEATHERSTONE,  
Acting-Chaplain and Secretary.  
[2519]

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**HONGKONG HANBARD REPORTS** of the MEETING of the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL for the Session 1917

Revised by the MEMBERS

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119

## MARRIAGE.

**SMITH-JOHANSSON**—At H.M. Consulate, General, Shanghai, on October 5th, and afterwards at the Union Church, before the Rev. C. E. Darwent, M.A., VIVIAN SMITH (Deputy Postal Commissioner for Chihli, C.P.O.) to SALLY ELVIRA, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. A. J. Johansson, of Shanghai.

## DEATHS.

**BRANDT**—At his residence, French Concession, Hankow, on October 3rd, suddenly, from apoplexy, AXEL THOMAS BRANDT, Royal Danish Consul, and Acting Vice-Consul for Norway, Sweden and the Netherlands, aged 51 years.

**FRANSON**—At 53, Avenue Road, Shanghai, on October 7th, **CHARLES EDWARD FRANSON**, of the Shanghai Municipal Electricity Department, aged 53 years.

**BLACK**—Killed in action, on the Western front, Lieut. **GORDON BROWNING BLACK**, of the Gordon Highlanders, youngest son of the late John Black, of Shanghai and London, aged 33 years.

**STEWART**—At Seattle, Wash., U.S.A., on October 11th, **ALEXANDER STEWART**, director, Dodwell & Co., Ltd., manager for the Pacific Coast. [2529]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 124, DES VOGES ROAD, C.  
LONDON OFFICE: 121, FLEET STREET, E.C.

## The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, OCTOBER 16TH, 1918.

ETH ROMANCE OF THE  
CHINESE POST OFFICE.

If our minds were not engrossed with the great war, the achievements of the Chinese Post Office would attract greater attention. This institution is one of the most remarkable in the world. Though comparatively young, it has contributed more than any other agency to the spread of enlightenment among the masses of this great country. It has assisted to bring the people from their centuries of seclusion into contact with the outside world, and it has helped to create new businesses and to develop existing ones. In short, it has a record of progress that cannot be equalled anywhere else. While the organization reflects administration of the highest order, its conduct bespeaks a devotion to duty on the part of the humble employees which is worthy of the highest praise.

The Chinese postman is one of the best types of modern China, and the nation has especial reason to be proud of him. In the cities and towns he may appear as the ordinary letter-carrier, but on the main lines of communication, away from the Treaty ports and centres of population, he is a much more picturesque figure. On occasion he has to defend with his life the mails which he carries, for he is obliged to travel through regions where law and order are not very firmly established and in which brigands do not respect even the servants of the Chinese Government. He may have to wade through tracts of inundated country or swim turbulent streams. Across the dreary wastes of Chinese Turkestan he is subject to the extremes of heat and cold. Yet, in spite of these drawbacks, his green uniform has become familiar throughout China, even in the most outlying regions. To illustrate the conditions under which the Chinese Post Office manages to develop, and to demonstrate the courage, intelligence, resource, honesty and bodily strength demanded of the courier who carries the mails, it is only necessary to refer to the report for last year, which has just made its appearance. In the metropolitan province, notwithstanding the many impediments due to political upheaval, flood and famine, the results were the highest recorded. Much inconvenience was caused by the floods in Tientsin, and "inland the couriers had to swim across swift, running currents with the mails on their heads. Several had narrow escapes but no lives were lost. One unfortunate courier who lost his clothes, but saved the mails had to travel several days to the nearest village before he could obtain a few rags to cover himself." It should be noted that the same phrase, "but the mails were saved," appears very often in the report. Revolting troops and roving brigands hampered progress in Shanxi, in which province hamlets, towns, and even cities were looted. "Couriers were attacked and mails lost, but postage stamps and official funds were in all cases saved." Pneumonic plague also interrupted the mail service. Disorganized trade and industry were the features of Honan, where, however, owing to the native banks closing down, the Post Office money order business increased. From the point of view of postal operations, 1917 was a particularly bad year in Shensi. Bands of rufes roamed through the province, plundering and looting, and rendering frequent suspension of the mail services necessary. Nineteen offices and agencies were looted. "Despite the wretched conditions (ruined cities, etc.), or perhaps because of them, confidence in the security of the Post Office as a transmitting medium grew, and was manifested in increased money order and parcel business." Kansu, though usually little disturbed by the political struggles in other parts of the country, suffered from bandits, and exceptional rains made the roads impassable. Many travellers lost their lives through the capsizing of ferry-boats. Sinkiang reported postal conditions in many respects normal. Here special methods of transport have to be adopted to suit the long lines of communication across the desert. Improvements were introduced during the year, the nomadic Hansas and Mongols enjoying the benefit of two new agencies. In Manchuria "political changes, the great war, the Russian revolution, highway robberies, and the unprecedented fluctuation of foreign moneys were the disquieting features that retarded postal extension." In Shantung "the attempt to restore the monarchy in the summer, and the consequent withdrawal of troops from inland places, caused a recrudescence of highway robberies all over the province." Droughts and the overflow of the Grand Canal—the worst for many years—did not improve matters, but "to postal facilities is largely attributed the rapid recruiting of Chinese labour" (for France). The incessant bid for military supremacy in Szechuan developed during the year into the most serious crisis the province has yet faced, yet the "natural expansion of a growing service manifested itself in results surpassing previous records." Hunan suffered from a declining tea trade due to lack of freight, high prices, etc. From the beginning of 1917 Hunan was in a state of unrest, and under martial law. Brigandage, also, was rife. Widespread floods ruined the rice crops, and the climax came in the depreciation

of the Hunan local Government bank notes to one-third of their face value. Yet postal results showed an improvement. Peace was maintained in Kiangsi, and, consequently, the postal record was satisfactory. Kiangsu also reported progress, the rapidity of which was checked, however, by the depressing atmosphere created by disorder within the nation. In Shanghai the satisfactory results obtained show that, "given peaceful conditions throughout the country, immense progress is certain." In Anhwei there were local disturbances due to movements of troops, anarchy, brigandage and mutiny. Nevertheless, "general improvements of inland services were proceeded with." Chekiang had to chronicle a temporary declaration of independence, local disturbance and revolt of troops, with the usual looting which accompanies these outbreaks; still, "postal business made progress." The same may be said of Fukien, though highway robberies were frequent. In one case stamps were stolen to the value of over \$1,600, but through systematic search they were recovered together with 23 valuable parcels. Kwangtung was, of course, in a ferment. Courier services had to be suspended and coast and river steamer services were interrupted. Commerce was at a standstill, there were severe floods, and piracy and brigandage were rife. As was to be expected in the circumstances, "the natural progress of the Post Office was impeded, and the results of the year's working, while satisfactory, are by no means what they would have been had the year been a peaceful one." Kwangsi, also, suffered from political unrest, floods, stagnant trade, etc. "Bandits held up 28 couriers and robbed 17 of their mails. One courier was murdered, but another, with the assistance of some farmers, captured the robber who attacked him. Six motor-boats and three native (post) boats were pirated, mails being lost in five cases. Four motor-boats were wrecked, but only in one case were the mails irrecoverable." Yunnan continued in a state of lawlessness, but, "with commendable patience and resource, merchants adapted themselves to this constant state of unrest and uncertainty, and business was better than in the previous year." There were 56 highway robberies in which mail matter was lost. Three couriers were killed, and 15 wounded. Several post offices had heavy losses in money and stamps through the looting of cities. Yet "the parcel and money order services made good improvement." Of Kweichow, much the same may be said. There were robberies and loss of mails, one courier being murdered and many others wounded. To sum up, mail matter posted during 1917 reached the total of 273,381,400 articles, an increase of 28 millions on the previous year's figures, which, in turn, were 24 millions above the total for 1915. Post offices and postal agencies increased in number by 308—a very satisfactory figure in the circumstances—while courier lines were extended by 11,000 li, principally in Kwangtung, Manchuria, Chihli, and Anhui.

The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending 29th September, amounted to 22,257 tons and the sales to 22,709 tons.

A telegram has been received from Bangkok stating that the quarantine regulations, which were imposed on ships from Hongkong, have been withdrawn from October 7th.

Mr. F. C. Jenkin has been engaged to take part in the defence in the case arising out of the loss of the *Meifoo* No. 4 which is commenced in H. M. Supreme Court, Shanghai, on Monday.

One case of diphtheria was reported in the Colony on Saturday last. One case (one death) of cerebro-spinal fever and one case (one death) of diphtheria were reported on Sunday and Monday.

Since the outbreak of the European war the artificial-dye industry has sprung up in different parts of Japan, until the number of factories has now reached 80, with a manufacturing capacity of 7,700,000 kin (10,164,000 lb.).

News has been received that Lieut. Colin B. Frost, R.F.A., formerly of the staff of Messrs. Butterfield & Swire, was killed in action in France on July 24th last. Lieut. Frost, who was 29 years of age, came out to the Far East in 1915 and left Newchwang in August, 1915, for active service.

Robbers are reported to have entered No. 160, Wellington Street, on Saturday night, and stolen jewellery worth \$1,003 and \$500 in money. None of the inmates of the house, apparently, was disturbed, the theft not being discovered till the morning.

Foo Man Chee, accountant and a partner of the Hip Cheung Co., of 39 Connaught Road Central, has reported to the Police that on October 9th the secretary of his company absconded, taking with him \$1,000 in money and three promissory notes for \$3,000, \$1,000 and \$1,100 respectively.

Capt. Charles S. Bignell, 2nd King's Own Scottish Borderers, was married in Reading on September 9th to Gladys Paine, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Roodie, of Tower House, Reading. Captain Bignell, who has been suffering from wounds, was formerly with Messrs. Collins & Co., of Shanghai.

A declaration of war on Hsu Shih-chang, the new President, is officially announced by the Canton Military Government. We are informed, however, that in spite of this declaration, the Administrative Directors of the Military Government are still in communication with Hsu's representatives.

The annual exhibition of the Hongkong and Kowloon Sketching Club will be held in the City Hall on December 18th. The total proceeds of the tickets sold for admission will go to War Charities, and it is suggested that 50 per cent. of the proceeds of the sale of pictures by auction shall be devoted to the same object.

A coal dealer, living at No. 57, Kremer Street, has reported to the Police that at 5.30 a.m. on October 14th two men entered his house by forcing back the window bolt. They seized him roughly, threw him to the ground, and then cut a girdle, tied round his waist, containing \$110, and, after taking the money, made their escape.

A conservative estimate places the number of houses destroyed by fire at Woonung on October 9th at 500 (says the *N. C. Daily News*), the entire central, and best, portion of the "village" being burned out, the houses being of fairly recent construction, many of them foreign-faced, two-storey structures, and not of the shack order with which one usually associates fires in rural cities.

Ho Hing Ting, of 62, Pei Ho Street, has reported to the Police that at 9.30 a.m. on October 14th, when he was in his cubicle at the rear of the shop, three men entered and stated that they desired to purchase opium. They went to a cupboard where the opium was kept, and one of them drew out a revolver and, pointing it at the inmates, threatened to do them bodily harm if they made a noise. The men then stole 25 pots of Government opium and a few cents, and made their escape.

A Chinese woman was killed on Saturday evening through falling off the gangway of No. 13, The Peak, which was undergoing repair at the time. The deceased, who resided at 42, Bridges Street, was carrying two buckets of water slung on to a bamboo pole, and was half way across the gangway when her foot slipped and she fell a distance of 25 feet. Immediately assistance was rendered by the workmen on the premises, and the Police, who were informed of the occurrence, removed the unfortunate woman to the hospital. She expired on the way, however, and her body was removed to the Public Mortuary.

A crowded meeting of the Scottish ladies of Hongkong, held yesterday afternoon at the Hongkong Hotel, decided to arrange for a Ladies' Ball at the coming celebration of St. Andrew's Day. There was much discussion as to the arrangements, and it was finally decided that the ball should be in the charge of Mrs. Dyer, with the assistance of a Committee of Convenues representing the various districts, as follows:—Mrs. Milroy (West Point), Mrs. Shaw (East Point), Mrs. Templeton (Quarry Bay), Mrs. Sutherland (The Peak), Mrs. Ormiston and Mrs. Black (Central District), Mrs. Forsyth and Miss Neave (Kowloon). Contributions to the stall will be gratefully received by the above-named Convenues.

## LADY MAY'S ROSE FUND.

LIST NO. 2.

Already acknowledged .....	\$3,028.50
Commodore V. G. Gurner .....	50.00
Mrs. Humphreys .....	25.00
Monsieur Leoble .....	25.00
Mr. G. P. de Martin .....	10.00
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$3,128.50</b>

## NEW FRENCH GOVERNMENT LOAN.

Telegraphic advice has been received that subscription lists for the new French Government 4 per cent. War Loan will be opened on the 20th instant and closed on the 24th November. The issue price is F.70.80, thus yielding a net revenue of 5.65 per cent. The local office of the Banque Industrielle de Chine is prepared to accept applications for the loan.



# THE WAR.

## AN EARLY ARMISTICE NOT LIKELY.

### U.S. PRESS DEMAND THE "COMPLETE SURRENDER OF GERMANY."

## CRITICAL SITUATION IN AUSTRIA-HUNGARY

### FRENCH TROOPS ENTER LAON: STRONGEST DEFENSIVE POSITION IN FRANCE.

#### General.

#### LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

#### THE CENTRAL POWERS AND PEACE.

#### ANNIHILATION OF THE GERMAN EMPIRE.

LONDON, October 14th.

Editorials in the New York newspapers reiterate that the complete surrender of Germany is necessary as a basis for peace. All are sceptical of Germany's sincerity.

The *New York Tribune* says that the only satisfactory proof of a change in the German Government would be the abdication of the Kaiser and the renunciation of the succession by his discredited dynasty.

The *Washington Post* says that President Wilson and the other Allies will not cease the process of annihilating the German Empire till they have hostages making treachery impossible.

The *Albany Knickerbocker Press* considers the Note an insult to the American people.

The *Boston Post* urges that before any step is taken in the direction of peace, Germany must surrender her Fleet and consent to the Allied occupation of Kiel and Heligoland, and give up the Rhine fortifications.

#### GERMAN INSINCERITY.

LONDON, October 14th.

Scepticism as regards German sincerity and insistence that guarantees should be dictated not merely by Marshal Foch but by the British Admiralty before an armistice is possible, are the keynotes of the comment in the newspapers which point out that the rejoicings in London theatres, etc., on Saturday evening were premature, for the German reply was in no way a surrender.

The *Daily Chronicle* states:—"We cannot contemplate Germany withdrawing her armies intact, reconstituting them on a shorter line, and then rattling the sword again at the Peace Conference. The conditions of an armistice are naval and military questions."

#### WHAT MARSHAL FOCH MAY SUGGEST

Marshal Foch may ask the Germans to leave all their guns behind, and may also insist on the Allied occupation of Alsace-Lorraine with temporary bridge-heads on the Rhine, while the necessity of stopping criminal submarineism may involve the surrender of all German submarines.

#### UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER DEMANDED.

The *Daily Telegraph* states that it is impossible for the *Entente* armies to contemplate an armistice without the most substantial guarantees, for example, the surrender of strategic points like Metz and Strasbourg. Britain should demand the surrender of the U-boats and the dismantling of the high seas fleet.

The *Daily Graphic* demands the punishment of Germany before peace.

The *Morning Post* states that Germany's designs are impudently clear. It is to get the Allies and America talking.

This is not the first time the Germans have erroneously assumed that President Wilson does not understand them. What the Allies, Great Britain, and her Dominions demand is unconditional surrender.

#### SURRENDER OF GERMAN FLEET ASKED FOR

The *Daily News* states that Germany admits defeat, but President Wilson has also suggested that the military rulers of Germany must be eliminated. On this point Dr. Sol's answer does not carry as far.

The *Daily Express* states that the Allies will not trust German honour. The German army must lay down its arms, leaving all their war material in the evacuated area.

Mr. Archibald Hurd, writing in the *Daily Telegraph* emphasises that Germany having lost her Colonies has no excuse for her great fleet. If the Peace Conference allowed Germany to retain a naval force proportional to that of four years ago, the price of our victory would be disastrous. Therefore, the high seas fleet must be surrendered.

#### SAME TERMS AS BULGARIA.

The *Daily Mail* states that the German reply is not an acceptance of President Wilson's terms. It is only an untrue statement that they have been accepted. If the Germans are prepared to lay down their arms unconditionally and surrender their high seas fleet and Heligoland, we should have a guarantee of good faith.

The *Times* states that the associated Governments have not the slightest intention of accepting mixed Commissions. An armistice is within Germany's reach on the same terms as Bulgaria had.

The Government of the United States is equally determined with the British people that Germany shall abide by the arbitrament by force to which she appealed four years ago.

#### THE MORALS OF CARD-SHARPERS.

AMSTERDAM, October 14th.

The *Lokal Anzeiger* states that the Reichstag Conservatives communicated to the Chancellor their serious objections to the acceptance of President Wilson's reply.

The *Berliner Tageblatt* quotes the lecture of Herr Maximilian Harden, in Berlin, when he said, amidst prolonged applause, that the autocratic rule of certain persons was a thing of the past. Submarineism was advised by men who will stand before the State Tribunal.

The work of Herr Kuehlmann and Count Czernin at Brest-Litovsk had brought upon them the reputation of having the morals of card-sharpers.

#### JUSTICE FOR GERMANY.

LONDON, October 14th.

At a luncheon to the Serbian Premier at the Mansion House, Lord Reading, with great deliberation, said:—"Speaking as the Lord Chief Justice of England I may perhaps be permitted to say that justice is merciful when there are extenuating circumstances, but when there are not, justice is stern." (Loud applause.)

#### MILITARY CONTROL OF GERMAN TELEGRAPHS.

LONDON, October 14th.

The United States has not yet communicated with Great Britain regarding Germany's reply.

There is reason to believe that the German telegraphs are being rigorously controlled by the Military, hence, more than usual caution is necessary in placing construction on the news allowed to get out of Germany.

#### THE KAISER'S POLITICAL AMNESTY.

AMSTERDAM, October 14th.

A telegram from Berlin states that it has been officially announced that the Kaiser has granted an extensive political amnesty, including prisoners sentenced by courts-martial, strikers, food demonstrators, etc.

#### NO ROOM FOR LAST HOUR MANOEUVRES.

LONDON, October 13th.

A Havas message says:—"The two salient points of the German reply to President Wilson's note are that the German Government accepts the conditions of peace laid down in his 14 original and four supplementary points."

The German Government is prepared to accept the evacuation of occupied territories as the first condition of an armistice.

President Wilson is asked to manage the appointment of a Commission to arrange the conditions of the evacuations.

French comment says that there is no room for last hour manoeuvres. President Wilson will force Germany to give further precise explanations.

Only one judge fixes the armistice, Marshal Foch.

In the armistice only two persons count, the victor, chief commanding, and the defeated, chief obeying.

The American press says that Prussianism approaches its Sedan.

#### CRITICAL SITUATION IN AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

LONDON, October 13th.

Various messages indicate that the situation in Austria-Hungary is very critical.

A Zurich telegram even says that the end of the Dual Monarchy is imminent. There have been violent pacifist demonstrations in Vienna and Budapest.

The Emperor is conferring with certain anti-German Austro-Hungarian statesmen.

#### EARLIER CABLES.

#### EARLY ARMISTICE NOT LIKELY.

LONDON, October 14th.

It is authoritatively stated that there is no prospect of an early armistice. Moreover, when the time is ripe, the consideration of the proposition for an armistice will not be seriously considered without accompanying naval and military guarantees that Germany is not merely ready to sheathe the sword, but that she is absolutely powerless to resume hostilities.

These fundamental points represent the views of Great Britain and her Allies. President Wilson is not likely to reply at present.

It is expected that he will consult the Allies before definitely drafting an answer.

#### FOR WHOM?

STOCKHOLM, October 13th.

Prince Kubacheff, a Russian refugee, and owner of a large villa near Stockholm, has received an offer from high quarters for his villa, for two German royalties, who are expected in Stockholm.

#### THE CONSENSUS OF BRITISH OPINION.

LONDON, October 14th.

The feeling of the general public on Sunday, as regards the proposed armistice, seemed mainly one of anxiety lest anything would be done to jeopardise a just recompense for our sacrifices. This is reflected in the numerous interviews with public men, for instance, the Lord Mayor of London, Rev. R. J. Campbell, the Socialist Mr. Hyndman and Lord Haldane.

How the *Leinster* crime has affected opinion was made evident from the speech by Mr. T. P. O'Connor at Whitfield's Tabernacle, where he declared that it was impossible to approach the subject of peace with a cool mind in view of the universal horror and rage at the *Leinster* murders. The Allies must apply to Germany that force which alone will guarantee the non-recurrence of the infernal crimes.

A meeting at the Coliseum, addressed by Lord Denbigh, passed a resolution demanding the punishment of the German criminals, and that there should be no armistice until Germany's unconditional surrender.

#### MORE GERMAN ADVOCACY OF PEACE.

Reuter learns that the *Leinster* and the *Hirano Maru* crimes caused consternation in certain German official quarters and in neutral countries. High German financial quarters are now following shipping circles in advocating peace upon President Wilson's conditions, urging that otherwise an internal revolution is inevitable.

#### ACTING CANADIAN PREMIER'S VIEW.

OTTAWA, October 14th.

Sir George Foster, Acting Premier, declared that the Canadians did not wish to conclude peace before the Kaiser and his creatures were placed beyond the possibility of recommencing the war. The Germans had not yet shown the least sign of repentance.

#### WEIRD GERMAN IDEAS OF THE EVACUATION.

LONDON, October 14th.

An extraordinary German idea of the evacuation is indicated in Dutch telegrams. The *Hague Nieuwe Courant* states that the Dutch Minister in Berlin is coming to the Hague, it is rumoured, in connection with the German proposal that in the event of the evacuation of Belgium and Northern France, Dutch troops will take over the control of the evacuated territories.

The paper adds that the German idea is that the Allied armies on the Western Front will remain on the line they reached when the Germans begin their evacuation.

A telegram from Copenhagen states that the *Politiker's* Leipzig Correspondent says that the evacuation will be carried out by troops of the Central Powers withdrawing to the frontiers, unpursued. The evacuated territories will become a neutral zone, in charge of neutral troops possibly Dutch.

#### [FRENCH WIRELESS.]

#### MARSHAL FOCH MASTER OF THE HOUR.

LYONS, October 13th.

The French newspapers, in commenting upon the German reply to President Wilson's Note, state that before transmitting the enemy solicitations for an Armistice and Peace to the *Entente* Powers, President Wilson has demanded from Berlin precise and supplementary explanations.

If the enemy Government replies to the President and asks if he is satisfied by the explanations of the Note given by them, then the President will transmit the enemy reply to the Allied Governments.

If the Allied Governments deem it opportune to make a reply they will confer with each other—if they have not already done so.

If an affirmative reply is made, Marshal Foch will decide what military conditions must be imposed with a view to an armistice.

Marshal Foch is not the man to permit any subterfuges whereby the enemy could renew the contest.

Marshal Foch is now the master of the hour, and presents to the enemy a double mode of compulsion: his strategy on the field of battle and the weight of the victories gained by him during these negotiations.

It is essential not only that Germany admits herself to be conquered in this war, but that she must be placed in such a position that it will for ever be impossible for her to wage another war.

#### [THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### THE NEW KING OF FINLAND.

PARIS, October 14th.

An official message states that France has broken off diplomatic relations with Finland owing to the Finnish Diet having illegally elected the Prince of Hesse King of Finland.

#### SPAIN SIEZES GERMAN SHIPS.

MADRID, October 13th.

The Cabinet has agreed to execute the decision to seize German ships.

#### Franco-Belgian Front.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### BRITISH FRONT.

#### GERMANS IN AN AWKWARD POSITION.

LONDON, October 14th.

It is reliably stated that the enemy retirement to the Hindenburg Line has been hitherto quite orderly and unhurried. It does not seem that the enemy is in a desperate condition. He is marching very easily north of Le Cateau and at present is not adopting from a military point of view, the attitude of a beaten enemy.

He undoubtedly escaped from a very awkward corner very successfully, but his position is uneasy. His line is very awkward, especially between the Oise and the Scarpe.

Undoubtedly, the enemy will not be allowed to rest, and blows will be delivered in other quarters.

#### NEW GERMAN RETREAT EVERY DAY.

LONDON, October 13th.

A Havas message says:—"Every day there is a new German retreat and the line held for 4 years in France and Belgium is crumbling away. The enemy is giving up ground of the greatest tactical importance."

#### GERMAN FRIGHTFULNESS IN FRENCH TOWNS.

LONDON, October 14th.

Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters states:—

The total of the liberated inhabitants grows daily. All tell similar stories of the intolerable arrogance of the German officers and soldiers, and their vindictive punishments.

The German Army has left in these territories a foul name which centuries will not efface.

The report of Germany's acceptance of President Wilson's terms aroused more curiosity than interest among the mass of soldiers who say that their business is to fight on until told to stop.

#### EARLIER CABLES.

#### FUTILE GERMAN ATTACKS NEAR LE CATEAU.

LONDON, October 14th.

Sir Douglas Haig states:—

Yesterday afternoon the enemy opened a heavy bombardment on a wide front north of Le Cateau, launching strong infantry attacks on our position east of the Selle River in the neighbourhood of Solesmes. These attacks were successfully repulsed after stiff fighting.

Other attacks in which tanks were employed, supporting the infantry assault against our positions opposite Haspres, were unsuccessful.

Our patrols advanced at a number of points south and north of Douai and gained ground, taking prisoners.

#### BRITISH TROOPS CROSS SENSÉE CANAL.

LONDON, October 13th.

Sir Douglas Haig states:—

Local engagements continued on the line of the Selle River.

We enlarged our bridge-head positions in the neighbourhood of Solesmes, and made progress on the west bank of the river about Haussey and Saulzoir.

We took prisoners in local fighting in the neighbourhood of Lieu-St. Amand.

Early this morning our advance troops crossed the Sensée Canal at Aubigny-au-Bac, taking nearly 200 prisoners, but we were unable to maintain our position in the face of strong counter-attacks.

We continued to advance north-west of Douai.

We held Courcelles-les-Lens and Noyelle-Godault, and are approaching the line of the Haute-deule Canal on the whole front between Douai and Vendinleuveil.

We took a number of prisoners in this sector.

#### THROUGH GERMAN EYES.

LONDON, October 14th.

A German official statement says:—

Our counter-attack threw out the enemy who had penetrated into Aubigny-au-Bac. We occupy new positions north of Leau and on the Aisne.

Our successful battles on the Chemin-de-Dames and on the Sappe have rendered possible the smooth carrying out of our movements here, as also in Champagne.

#### LATEST CABLES.

#### FRENCH FRONT.

#### ON THE HEELS OF THE RETREAT.

LONDON, October 14th.

A French communiqué states:—

On the whole front we maintained a close contact with the enemy infantry. South of Chateau Porcien, we drove back, to the north-bank of the canal, the last enemy elements who were still resisting.

6,500 CIVILIANS RELEASED IN LAON.

LONDON, October 14th.

A French communiqué states:—

The Tenth Army this morning entered Laon, liberating 6,500 civilians.

We passed far beyond the town on the whole front between the Oise and the north of Aisne.

East of La Fere we are on the edge of the southern bank of the Serre up to the Courbes station.

#### EARLIER CABLES.

#### LAON ENTERED.

LONDON, October 14th.

Reuter's Correspondent at French Headquarters, telegraphing on Sunday afternoon, states:—

The French entered Laon without a fight, thereby reconquering the great natural obstacles which for years have formed the key-stone of German defence in France. Last year Laon seemed the final goal of our efforts. To-day, its capture is merely an episode in the pursuit. The semi-circle of hills in front, and the network of railways behind it, made it the strongest defensive position in France.

#### FURTHER PROGRESS RECORDED.

LONDON, October 13th.

Reuter's Correspondent at French Headquarters, telegraphing this evening, states:—

Further French progress is recorded from the Oise to the Aisne and in Champagne.

South-east of Laon, we reached a line running straight from Ougival to Ami-Fontaine.

In the centre, we occupied a strong position north of the Aisne and are bridging the river under occasional heavy artillery firing.

Farther east, in a great northerly bend of the Aisne, we hold the southern bank of the river up to Vouliers.

North of this line, numerous fires indicate that the enemy does not intend to hold for long his new natural line along the Serre River.

#### FUTILE ENEMY EFFORTS.

LONDON, October 14th.

An American communiqué states:—

On both sides of the Meuse, we broke up strong and repeated attempts of the enemy to dislodge us from the positions we recently won.

#### [FRENCH WIRELESS.]

#### ALLIES ACCELERATE GERMAN RETREAT.

LYONS, October 13th.

The retreat of the enemy has been accelerated along the whole front.

The enemy have evacuated Laonnais. The Forest of St. Gobain is turned on the left to the south of Laon.

General Mangin's army is four kilometres from Laon.

Between Laon and Craonne the French troops are approaching the plain of Sissonne.

The British are progressing on the line of the Selle river.

The British have carried Douai, and now threaten Denain.

#### The Balkans.

#### LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### MORE ALLIED SUCCESSES.

LONDON, October 14th.

A French Eastern communiqué states:—

The Serbians, on Saturday morning, occupied Nish, which the enemy was ordered to defend at all costs.

The Serbians gained a footing on the hills north of the town.

Severe fighting preceded the capture of Nish in which the Serbians captured six guns.

The French cavalry, farther east, entered Belapalanka.

The Serbians, on the Nish-Piroi road, west of Morava, reached Enrokopol, Miroslava, Miramor.

The French in Upper Serbia occupied Prizrend and Mitrovica.

#### GERMANS IN BULGARIA.

AMSTERDAM, October 14th.

Bulgaria has protested against the departing German troops appropriating Bulgarian military stores and materials, and forcing wounded Bulgarian soldiers to give up their boots and clothes.

#### FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN P."]

#### THE DECLARATION OF WAR ON GERMANY.

PEKING, October 15th.

Hau Shih-chang will ask the New Senate to recognise the declaration of war on Germany.

#### LUK WING-TUNG SUPPORTS THE PRESIDENT.

General Luk Wing-tung, has informed Liang Shih-yi, the Speaker, that he supports Hau Shih-chang as President.

#### YANGTZE TUCHUNS AND THE VICE-PRESIDENCY.

The Tuchuns of the Yangtze Valley have strongly protested against the Vice-Presidency being offered to a Northern.

The Tuchuns add that they will declare their independence if Tso Kun is elected to the post.

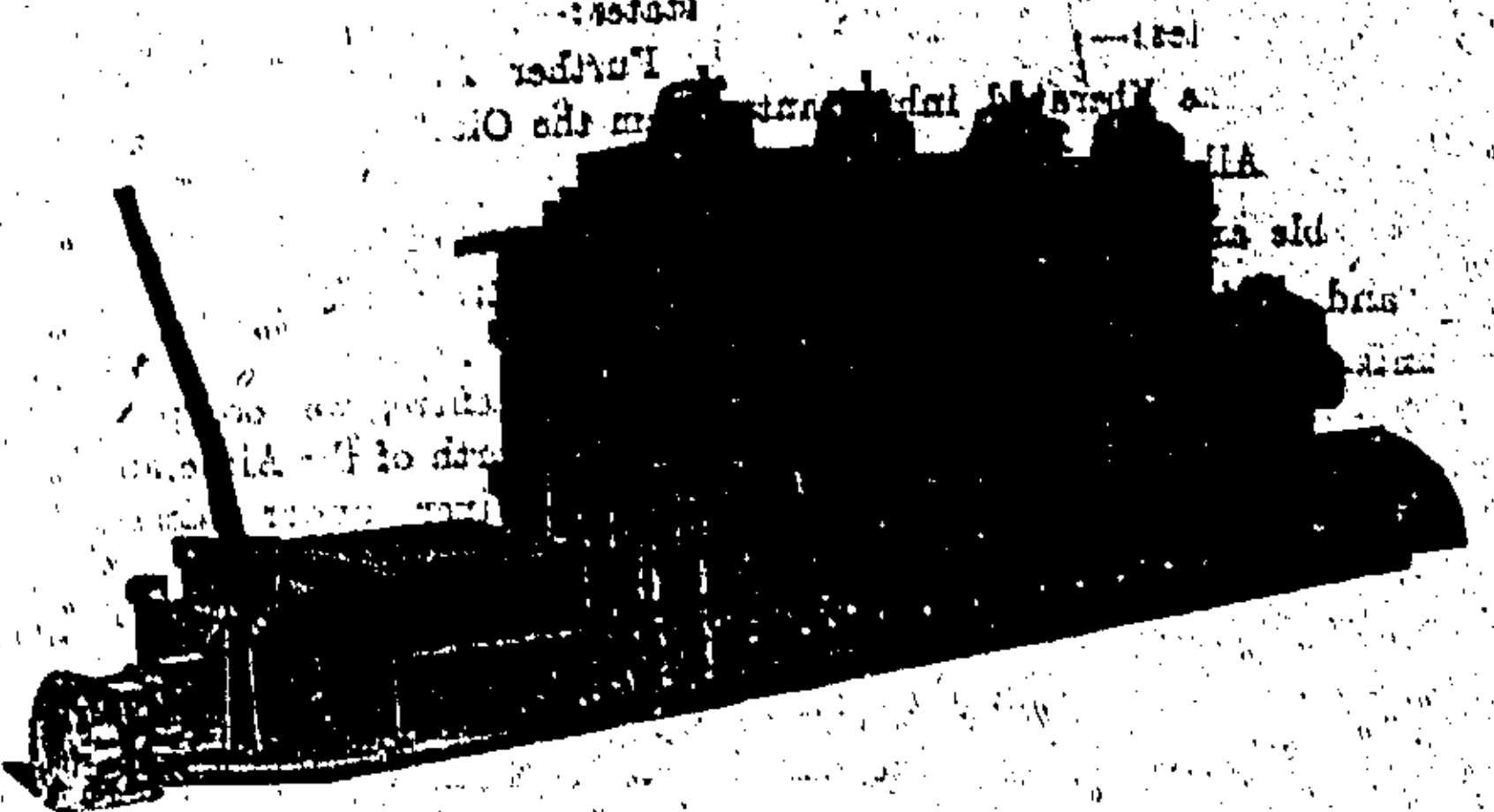
Chang Cho-lam, Tuchun of Puntien, is proceeding to Peking to witness the election of the Vice-President, on the 16th inst.

#### [THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

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## RECKLESS DRIVING.

### A MOTOR-CAR INCIDENT ON THE TAIPO ROAD.

At the Hongkong Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. J. R. Wood, Mr. F. Bunje was summoned for driving his motor-car, in a reckless and negligent manner, and at a speed which was dangerous to the public.

Mr. E. J. Grist appeared for Inspector Garrod, who prosecuted, and for Commander Beckwith, the complainant in the case. Mr. Leo d'Almada appeared for the defendant.

Commodore Beckwith said that on Sunday he was driving his car from Kowloon to Tai-po, and when he was climbing the hill approaching the third mile stone, where there was a most dangerous blind corner, he saw, some 70 or 80 yards from it, a car approaching at a very high speed. Witness' car was travelling at a speed of from 14 to 15 miles an hour at the time. He recognised that it would be almost impossible for him to keep clear of the car from his own side, and that unless he stopped there would be a collision. He held his car as far left as he could, applied his brakes and clutches, and stopped his engine. The car passed him at a distance of between one and two feet, travelling at a rate of about 30 miles an hour. Defendant did not attempt to apply the brakes or control the car in any way while it was going down the hill. As the car passed him he recognised the defendant driving it. Mr. L. N. Lee was with witness at the time, and witness turned round to him and exclaimed "That is about the closest I have been to it." He had a great deal of experience of the Tai-po Road, having driven between 8,000 and 10,000 miles on it. If he had gone twenty yards further he would have been in the middle of a "glorious collision."

Cross-examined by Mr. d'Almada, witness said he had never seen defendant driving a car before, but he had seen him on a motor-cycle in Kowloon. As witness was going up the gradient defendant was coming down.

Photographs of the scene of the incident were produced in Court. When shown them, witness stated that they were not very clear and that in them Mr. Goldring's old house looked more like a huge rock.

Mr. d'Almada: I have a magnifying glass with me.

The Magistrate: The suggestion is that this car passed you, Commander Beckwith, before you reached Mr. Goldring's house.

Witness: I should say I was between Mr. Goldring's house and the corner.

Mr. d'Almada: Then these photographs will be useless. According to my client's version, there is a difference of 100 yards. I will ask your Worship to take no notice of these photographs.

Mr. d'Almada: How far were you from the defendant's car?—Witness: I was 70 to 80 yards away. The car was going very fast.

And you were then driving in the middle of the road?—I was coming on the left.

The road is wide enough for two cars to pass each other?—It is wide enough for two carefully driven cars.

There were no people on the road?—No. Don't you think, as an expert driver, that meeting a car 70 to 80 yards away, and considering that the road was wide enough for two cars to pass under comfortable circumstances, it was an easy thing to avoid a collision?—He was not on the proper side; he was on my left.

I say there was ample room for passing each other without fear of a collision?—I say there was not.

Don't you think I am right in saying that near Mr. Goldring's house and the corner there is a climb?—There is a slight gradient.

I think you will agree with me that in climbing a car one gets annoyed?—It may be with old cars. My car was a self-starter.

Were you much annoyed at the defendant going at that speed?—I was much annoyed.

What was the distance between the two cars?—Two feet.

Had you to go on the grass when you stopped?—I may have gone on the grass.

Mr. L. N. Lee gave corroborative evidence. He said the defendant's car came round the corner far too fast for the safety of anyone on the road.

Cross-examined by Mr. d'Almada, witness said that owing to Commander Beckwith having control over his car a collision was avoided. Had it been a motor-bus, or a pony cart, a collision would have been inevitable. On the road he met cattle, bicycles, etc.

Mr. d'Almada: I appreciate the difficulty of keeping the road clear of cattle.

Mr. Grist: If this man were driving with the road perfectly clear, he would still be guilty of driving in a reckless manner.

Mr. Wood remarked that the evidence was that defendant was driving a car and that Commander Beckwith had to stop his car to avoid a collision.

Mr. Grist: It is not an action of Commander Beckwith against Mr. Bunje; it is an action by the public against a man who is driving recklessly, thereby endangering the lives of the public.

Mr. d'Almada said that it had been admitted by Commander Beckwith and his witness that there was no traffic on the road at the time. It was common knowledge that the road was one which was not used for ordinary traffic; it was only used by motor-cars, rickshaws, and by a few pedestrians, and the prosecution admitted that on that particular occasion there was no one on the road. The Commander had stated that he saw the car 70 to 80 yards away from him. On a road wide enough for two cars to pass, there was no fear of a collision. Witnesses would state that the car was going down the road at the rate of 15 miles an hour, and was kept on the proper side of the road.

Mr. F. Bunje, a medical student, said he had held a motor-car driver's licence for three years and a motor-cycle licence for a like period. He had driven on the Tai-po road for the past three years. On Sunday he left Shatin on the return journey at about half-past eleven. Commander Beckwith's car was about 200 yards away when he sighted it. It was not correct that witness was going at the rate of 30 miles an hour. Witness went at 15 miles. His engine was running free. When witness rounded the corner he was on the correct side of the road. He did not apprehend danger when he passed Commander Beckwith's car. He had never had an accident except when the Captain Superintendent knocked him off his motor-cycle. (Laughter.) Witness then decided not to take action, as the Captain Superintendent was very apologetic. (Laughter.) Witness did not think it necessary to stop his car when he sighted Commander Beckwith's car.

Cross-examined by Mr. Grist, witness said that when he rounded the corner he saw the speedometer, which showed 15 miles. The only reason for Commander Beckwith to pull up was nervousness. There would have been no accident if he had not stopped. Witness subsequently passed Mr. Carroll on a road which had embankments. The width of the road was also 18 yards at the spot where he passed Mr. Carroll.

The Magistrate: There is a great deal of difference between you and Commander Beckwith. You said that Commander Beckwith's car stopped on the side, and he says that he had gone through that cut and passed this road and came very near that point where the road branches (pointing at a photograph). It seems impossible to harmonise your statement with the Commander's statement.

Witness: The position is 100 yards from Mr. Goldring's house. Was impressed as was that Commander Beckwith stopped. I would not have stopped.

Mr. Grist: Who is the more likely man to know where he passed, the man who passed at 15 miles or the man who stopped?

Mr. A. Carroll, ship-broker, living in Kowloon, said he was a licensed driver and went almost every Sunday to Tai-po. When he was about 150 yards from Mr. Goldring's house he met defendant's car. Witness was going at about 15 miles an hour and the rate at which defendant's car was going would be 15. Notwithstanding that there were embankments on each side he passed defendant comfortably. They were each keeping on their extreme left.

In reply to Mr. Grist witness said that when he got on to the hill he would be able to see the place where Commander Beckwith's car was and about 100 yards further.

Mr. J. Venturia, who was a passenger on Mr. Bunje's car, gave corroborative evidence.

Mr. d'Almada submitted that no man was infallible, and Commander Beckwith had committed an error of judgment, when he stated that the car was on the wrong side of the road and travelling at a terrible speed which was dangerous to the public.

Mr. Grist contended that Mr. Carroll's evidence showed that Mr. Bunje's evidence was wrong. Mr. Bunje had been guilty of negligent and reckless driving. They did not ask for a heavy fine. They simply did not want to be killed. Reckless driving was highly dangerous and should be stopped.

Mr. Wood, said the defendant must have been mistaken in placing his position as he did in the photographs. It seemed to him, however, that both Commander Beckwith's car and the defendant's car were on the extreme left of the road. He did not accept the suggestion that Commander Beckwith stopped because he was nervous, but would accept the evidence of Mr. Lee and Commander Beckwith that the car was stopped so as to avoid a collision. He thought Mr. Bunje was driving the car faster than he realised. He would fine him \$10.

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## OUR LONDON LETTER.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

## THE COAL SHORTAGE.

## ONE THOUSAND MILLIONS RAISED IN WAR BONDS.

LONDON, August 18th.

A very great deal will be said and written about coal shortage from now until the trees come into leaf again. The country is faced with the prospect of many empty grates next winter, for the coal situation is more menacing than the food supply was a year ago.

The position is explained in part by the large number of miners who were called to the Colours which means that less coal can be raised. At the same time the demand for coal is greater than ever. Not only have we to supply our own wants, to keep the factories going for munitions and trade, and meet the requirements of the Royal Navy and the merchant service, but we have also to supply France and Italy. The Government plan to meet the situation is strictly to ration households, though even then we shall be 25,000,000 tons short. In this matter the United States cannot assist, because America is shorter than we are.

**BLAMING THE GOVERNMENT.**

Some people are busy blaming the Government for the prospective coal famine—it is, of course, the usual thing to do when anything goes wrong. But the position is really due to a combination of circumstances, like the reverses on the Western front last March, could not have been anticipated. Men had to be found for the Army, and miners were enrolled in great numbers because they provide men in perfect physical condition. As many as 70,000 were recruited since the collapse of Russia. Thousands are now being released from service—not from overseas, but from home defence units. For the rest, nothing remains but to ration the quantities of coal available for distribution so that each house gets a certain amount and no more; and to enjoy economy.

Our troubles are, however, slight compared with those of the French. One illustration will serve. I happen to know on the authority of a prominent public man that in a French village of 3,000 inhabitants which he visited last March they had only one truck of coal per week to keep the population going. Compared with such coal rationing as this the proposed allowance for next winter in this country seems liberal.

**THE NEXT ELECTION.**

Political prophets have made up their minds that there will be a General Election as soon as the new registers can be completed. This would be about the end of November. The party managers, wiser in their generation, are leaving nothing to chance, and are quietly getting their machinery into order. Prospective candidates are beginning to pop up all over the country, a goodly number of them being men who are absolutely unknown, hitherto acquainted only with parish pump affairs. A cynic would probably see some connection between this new-found desire to represent a constituency and the agreeable prospect of receiving a salary of £400 per annum for sitting in the House of Commons.

No doubt there will be a considerable re-shuffling of the cards. As the next election will be on the clear-cut issue of the vigorous prosecution of the war, with Mr. Lloyd George as the protagonist of the *Entente*, the result is not in doubt. A General Election must inevitably deflect some energy from war effort and cause a disturbance in domestic affairs over a period of weeks; but it would have the effect of ridding Westminster of the gang of Peacemakers who misrepresent their constituents, who have never done anything to help the war, and who so successfully try to hide their pro-German sympathies. An appeal to the country would sweep these men out of public life.

**£1,000,000,000 IN WAR BONDS.**

The War Loan of 1917 established a world's record, and showed the strength of Britain's finance and the patriotism of the people of this country. But that wonderful record has been beaten by the subscriptions to National War Bonds with a total of one thousand millions sterling.

Mr. George Sutton, Director of Publicity for the National War Savings Committee, who is an experienced journalist associated with Lord Northcliffe's group of papers, has been "snowed under" as the Americans say, with messages of congratulation. It was a brilliant idea to raise money by daily borrowings instead of by a great loan open for subscription for a few weeks only. And it has proved completely successful, "attained," Mr. Sutton says, "by a strong, a human, and persistent appeal to the people through the newspapers." That is a tribute to the Press which is thoroughly deserved. Without the patriotic co-operation of the newspapers the scheme could not have been carried through.

**HELP OF THE TAXES.**

It is interesting to note that the pilgrimage of the Tanks to the chief cities and towns resulted in £200,000,000 being raised. When a "Tank Bank" was opened in Trafalgar Square for a week it was said that the public looked upon it as a "circus," but they bought War Bonds to the tune of £750,000,000. Outside London, Glasgow created a record with £14,000,000. Liverpool raised over £20,000,000. Manchester exceeded £24,000,000, and Birmingham, Bradford, Leeds, Newcastle, and Edinburgh each topped £10,000,000. A great deal of money was also subscribed by smaller places with "War Weapons Week," the arrangement being that so many guns or aeroplanes would be named after the town for a certain amount raised in proportion to population.

But though we have raised a thousand millions up to last week the fighting did not stop last week! So long as the war lasts money will be needed, and accordingly a "Second Thousand Millions" is now the slogan.—H.B.

## LORD LANSLOWNE AND PEACE DISCUSSIONS.

The following letter from the Marquis of Lansdowne was read at a conference of his lordship's friends and supporters at Essex Hall recently:—

"We are about to commence the fifth year of the great struggle for liberty, and next week we shall reaffirm a solemn resolve not to desist from the effort until peace with honour is in sight. Meanwhile, with every month that passes, the toll which the war is claiming becomes heavier and heavier. The civilised world is being drained of its resources, and its spending its energies in purely destructive efforts, each of which involves a further diminution of its reserves of power and a further mutilation of the machinery of production. I have seen estimates which put the casualties sustained by the belligerent nations at 30,000,000, of which no fewer than 7,000,000 have been killed while 6,000,000 are prisoners or missing. I will not dwell here upon the sacrifices which our own country is making, upon the exhaustion of our national wealth, upon our losses in tonnage and our infinitely more lamentable losses in human lives. A few weeks ago the Registrar-General, in a striking paper read at the Royal Institute of Public Health, dealt upon the enormous decline in the birth-rate. He believes that the present war is costing the belligerent countries of Europe not fewer than 12,500,000 'potential lives.' Up to the present we had lost in England and Wales in potential lives, on the standard of 1913, 850,000. Every day that the war continues means, he says, a loss of 7,000 'potential lives' to the United Kingdom. France, Italy, and the Central Empires while the war has filled the graves it has emptied the cradles."

"Sooner than accept a dishonourable peace, we are all of us ready to fight on to the bitter end; but there is not a man or woman in this country who does not realise the tragedy of these figures, and, indeed, there is probably not a Minister who has not, at one time or another, said that it would be criminal to continue the war a day after an honourable peace had come within our reach. The desire for peace is, so far as it is possible to judge, widespread among the enemy nations. How can it be otherwise? Upon no other assumption is it possible to explain the language of those Germans and Austrians who are in a position to make their minds freely, or the constant 'feyels' which are launched by the Governments of the Central Powers."

**WHAT STANDS IN THE WAY?**

"But we are, apparently, as far as ever from the end. The tide of carnage and destruction continues to flow, and carries all before it. From time to time a ray of reasonableness illuminates the gloom, only to be followed by a relapse into recriminations and controversies in which each side, instead of searching for points of agreement, is apparently content with dialectic successes. What is it that stands in the way? It is with no desire to embarrass His Majesty's Government that I ask the question. But many of us are sorely perplexed and feel our duty to give them a chance of affording us some measure of reassurance and enlightenment. There is in the first place, I am convinced, a deep-seated desire for further explanation as to the conditions upon which we are prepared, not to make peace, but to open a discussion which might lead to peace. It is assumed that such a discussion cannot be commenced without some measure of preliminary agreement, and our leading statesmen constantly bid us congratulate ourselves because, although our enemies have refused to define their terms, we are supposed to have defined ours in unmistakable language. Has it been really so? No one will, of course, suggest that discussion is impossible until each side has obtained the assent of the other to an exhaustive catalogue of its requirements, but there are evidently certain cardinal points which neither side will treat as open to question."

"It is really the case that we have done all that can be expected of us in the way of the definition of such points? It may be frankly admitted that the difficulties of formulating such a list are serious. Diverse and possibly conflicting interests have to be reconciled. We must make sure that we are in line, not only with our Allies, but with our great Dominions overseas. We have to face problems, political, racial, and geographical, of surpassing intricacy. There is a temptation to use vague language and broad generalities, and to slide over awkward questions, but what has been the use of our inter-Ally Conferences, and of the meetings of the Imperial Cabinet, if there has been no co-ordination of our aims? Pending a revised statement of our desiderata we have, at any rate, a right to ask where we are, to look for an account of them as they now stand. Some of the earlier versions are obsolete, and may safely be set aside. For a long time the Allies' Note of January 10th, 1917, was the governing document. Since then Russia has fallen out of the war, and if for no other reason than this, the Note has become out of date. The secret treaties, the disclosure of which so seriously exercised the public mind in this country, may also, I assume, be regarded at any rate as liable to revision in many important particulars. Anyone who has read Mr. Balfour's speech in the House of Commons on June 20th will be astounded by his frank announcement that, although the treaties 'were made in obedience to motives which would have moved any Government in power at the time to make the same or similar arrange-

ment' they are 'no obstacle to peace,' nor would the fact that the Allies took a different view three years ago prevent them from listening to 'reasonable suggestions' now."

## PRESIDENT WILSON'S SPEECH.

The Prime Minister's memorable speech of January 13th last, I understand, regarded as the most authoritative recital of the war aims of the Allies. Though lengthy and elaborate, it is at some points, perhaps, inevitably wanting in precision. People are asking whether it still holds the field, whether all the demands comprised in it are in the same plane, whether no 'conversations' can be commenced until the Central Powers have signified their acceptance of the whole of them. It is noteworthy that a few days ago, when addressing the Canadian editors, the Prime Minister, referring to previous discussions of war aims, and the conditions under which we are prepared to make peace, announced that 'We shall reconsider the whole of these problems in the light of events which have occurred since.'

"But since the January pronouncement there have been others not less striking. The most remarkable of these is President Wilson's Fourth of July speech, remarkable both for what it contains and what it omits. It derives additional importance from the fact that our own Prime Minister, immediately after its delivery, wholeheartedly adopted it, and announced that 'the Central Powers can have peace to-morrow' on the conditions specified by the President."

"Owing to the dignity of its language and the high ideals by which it is inspired, no State paper has probably attracted more attention than President Wilson's speech. It is a picture, drawn by a great master, of the golden age to which we are bidden to look forward. It does not, however, seem to provide those who are in search of a basis for preliminary negotiations with the kind of ground-work after which they are striving. If Germany would intimate her readiness to conform to President Wilson's standards, a long advance would, no doubt, have been made in the right direction. The speech is, however, not an outline of peace terms, but a very nobly worded description of 'the things for which the associated people of the world are fighting.' Even if we could suppose that Germany, in pursuance of the policy laid down by the President, were ready to combine with other free nations in setting up a tribunal to secure peace and justice, even if we could assume that, as the result of her adhesion, 'her power of disturbing the peace of the world would be reduced to virtual impotence,' even if we had reason to hope that 'all international controversies would, for the future, be settled upon the basis of free acceptance by the peoples immediately concerned, and that all nations must henceforth be governed in their conduct towards each other by the same principles of honour and respect for the common law of civilised society that governs the individual citizen of all modern States,' we should still find ourselves at the beginning and not at the end of an extremely complicated negotiation. We should still be without what Mr. Balfour (Edinburgh speech, January 11th, 1918) insisted upon as a preliminary, viz., reasonable adjustment of the main territorial difficulties by which the Great Powers are divided, an adjustment under which, as he put it, 'the international system would be in a condition of natural stability to begin with.'"

## WHAT GENERAL SMUTS SAID.

"When, therefore, the Prime Minister announces that the Kaiser 'can have peace to-morrow' if he will accept President Wilson's conditions, he surely overstates his case, nor, it seems to me, does he greatly advance it by intimating for the benefit of those Germans who are continually warned that we are bent upon their utter destruction, that the god of brute force must this time and for ever be broken and burnt in his own furnace. We shall then certainly be again challenged both by friends and foes to state plainly, not the full terms of an ultimate world settlement, but the terms upon which we are willing to give diplomacy a chance. I do not know whether we shall still be told that no discussion is possible until the power of Germany has been once and for all broken by an overwhelming defeat in the field. If that is the obstacle, I recommend a careful study of the language used by General Smuts in the speech which he delivered at Glasgow on May 17th. Let me quote (from a Glasgow newspaper) his words, which were incompletely reported in several of the London journals:—

"We take of victory, we don't mean marching to the Rhine, we don't mean marching to Berlin, we don't mean going on with this war until we have smashed Germany and the German Empire and are able to dictate peace to the enemy in his capital. We shall continue the war until the objects for which we set out are achieved, and we will continue on a defensive basis to the very end. I don't think that any one can say that it is possible for any group of nations in this war, because it will mean an interminable campaign. It will mean that decimated nations will be called upon to wage war for many years to come, and what would the result be? The result may be that the civilisation we are out to save and to safeguard may be jeopardised itself. But if you are not going to fight the war out to a smash-up, then surely it is necessary sometimes to find out how things are going and what your opponent is thinking, and what advantage you may take of the situation as it is looked at by him. We will not have a peace secured merely by the unaided efforts of armies in this war."

(Compare with this Herr von Kuhlmann: "An absolute end can hardly be expected through military decision alone.")

"We will have to use all our diplomacy and the forces at our disposal in order to bring it to a victorious end. Now, how are you going to bring it there? I can

conceive that you have fought up to a stage when the enemy is prepared to concede your principal terms, the terms you consider essential. But if there is no informal conference how are you to know that he is going to concede them?"

"The people are entitled to look to their Government, and say: 'We are bleeding away. We are doing our best for the cause, but we expect you as our leaders to do your part of the work.' It is the duty of Governments to talk. There is no other way that you can achieve the results you are after. They must talk to find whether a point has been reached at any time where there is concord and agreement on fundamentals, because, as soon as there is that concord, we should not continue to fight a day longer for non-essentials or things that don't matter."

"Humbler persons have been held up to execration for using language of this kind. When it is used by a member of the War Cabinet, and by one so justly respected throughout the Empire as General Smuts, it cannot be treated as negligible. General Smuts' speech has given the cause grace to the theory of the 'knock-out' blow, and points the way to a true conception of that victory which all of us regard as indispensable, a victory aiming not merely at a momentary superiority in the field, but a permanent security under which President Wilson's ideals can eventually be realised, and the law-abiding communities relieved from the menace of German militarism. The test of its completeness will be found in the enemy's readiness to throw aside the doctrines of the extreme militarists and to accept terms which would not have been allowed to look at when he set out upon his desperate enterprise. The German people has, as Lord Grey truly says, to be convinced that 'force does not pay, and that the aims and policy of their military rulers inflict intolerable and also unnecessary suffering upon their country.' Have we, then, reached the stage when there is a prospect of preliminary agreement upon essential points, and of profitable conversations? I am certainly not prepared to affirm positively that we have. Many people are of opinion that there have been occasions when such an agreement might have been reached, when, at any rate, it was worth while trying to reach it. They may be right, or they may be wrong. It is of no use to dispute over the past, but there are abundant indications that such occasions may present themselves in the near future. Let us be prepared to meet them, and in a reasonable spirit. Let us, at any rate, give our adversaries a chance of showing whether their overtures are sincere or not. Let us, if we can, clear our minds as to the question of preliminary conditions, as distinguished from 'war aims,' and do not let us make believe that we have defied the former when we have in reality done nothing of the kind."

## ACTIVITY TO HOLD OUR OWN.

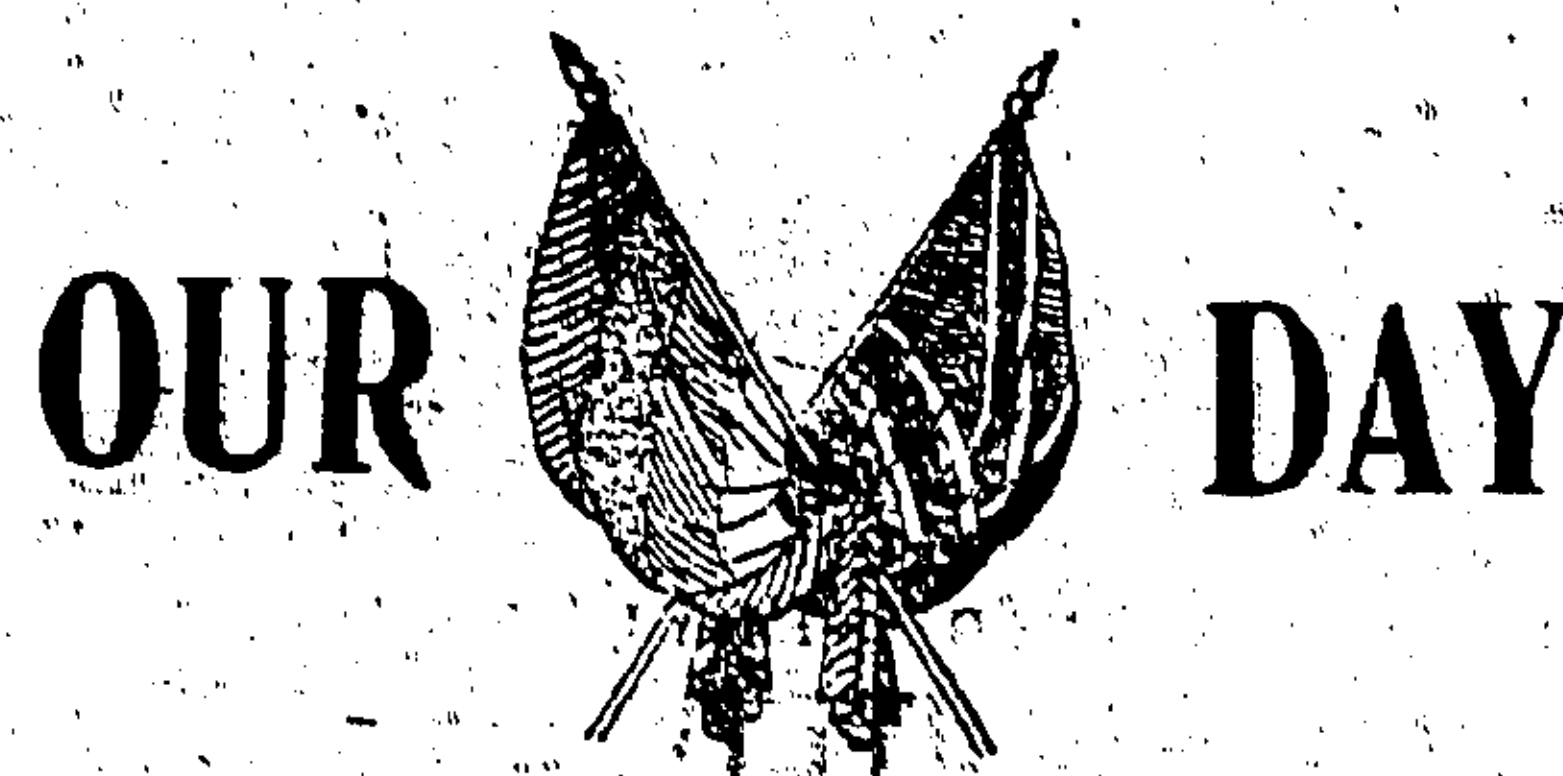
"One word more. We shall be told that the moment when the Allied armies are achieving glorious successes in the field is not the moment for even hinting at the possibility of peace. If the hint had been thrown out at a moment when the fortunes of war were turning against us, we should have been told still more emphatically that that moment, too, was inopportune, and that we must meet our reverses with a bolder front. But surely, in the face of the world-wide calamities which this war has brought with it, no moment can be inopportune for the consideration of reasonable proposals put forward in good faith, and, if one moment is more opportune than another, it is the moment when events have shown that, whatever be the feeling which inspires us, it is not one of doubt as to our ability to hold our own in this deadly struggle, if we are forced to continue it."

Earl Beauchamp, who presided, said that since the first letter written by Lord Lansdowne no fewer than two millions of men had been killed or maimed, or died of disease, of whom one-sixth came from the British Empire, and in the same period 25,000,000,000 had been added to the debt of the nations, of which one-sixth had been added to our own National Debt. The only satisfactory peace was one reached by negotiation, and no amount of force or bloodshed, bankruptcy, or exhaustion could bring it about."

Lord Parmoor said what they were all seeking to do at the present time was to make right, rather than force, the decisive factor in the world. But we should never get a true and honourable and just decision if, whenever suggestions were made for negotiation, they were turned down and met with the somewhat opprobrious epithet of "a peace offensive." He believed there had been more than one occasion on which suggestions for negotiations had been made with perfect *bona fides*, and, of course, if we stopped all negotiations at the outset what chance was there of bringing about an honourable settlement? We must not approach the question from a punitive point of view, but realise the demands of national honour, both of our enemies and of ourselves. It was said that there could be no guarantee of permanency when we had to deal with such a Power as Germany, but the answer to that was that the touchstone of sincerity in the desire for peace was whether the countries concerned were prepared to place themselves under the obligations of a League of Nations."

Lord Buckmaster said he entirely agreed that we had no course open to us but the one we took at the opening of the war, but it was impossible to measure the unspeakable evil of needless prolongation of the war. His complaint was that whenever a reasonable suggestion of peace was made on the part of Germany it was always rejected in Great Britain on the ground that it was insincere. It was said that the only way to end the war was to end Germany, but our experience of Ireland showed how utterly impossible it was to end even a small nation at our very doors."

The following resolution was carried: "That the heartiest thanks of this conference be conveyed to the Marquis of Lansdowne for his memorandum. They regard his policy as deserving the greatest gratitude, and companion with the highest and best traditions of British statesmanship. They pledge themselves to support this policy to their utmost."



Thursday, OCTOBER 24th.

## ENTERTAINMENT

AT THE BOTANICAL GARDENS

GATES OPEN AT 7.30 P.M.

## CHINESE CONJURERS

A troop of Chinese Conjurers famous throughout the whole of China, will perform the following programme.

This will prove to be an unrivalled opportunity of seeing tricks performed by the finest conjurers China can produce.

The conjurers will perform 16 novel and amusing tricks including:—

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- Card Trick.
- Transformation of Balls into Birds.
- Cut Ribbon being made whole again.
- The man who appears from Nowhere.
- Pigeon and Egg trick.
- Walking Handkerchief.
- Eggs from Heaven.
- Magic Wine.
- Fire from Heaven.

and other wonderful mysteries.

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SUITABLY PIPED, GIRDLE

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Price \$32.50 each.

GREY WOOLLEN GOWNS.

WITH DIAGONAL STRIPES

SMARTLY FACED AND PIPED.

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ALL WOOL SCARVES.

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BLACK AND RED MIXTURE.

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Tel. 92.

Chinese Name "WAYLOO."







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Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

## ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

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Managing Agents.

## "ELLERMAN" LINE.

(KLEPPNER & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option.  
Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE LIMITED.  
General Agents.

C. N. C.  
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR SHANGHAI STEAMERS TO SAID

SHANGHAI "SUNNING" On 17th Oct. 1 P.M.

SHANGHAI "YINGCHOW" On 19th Oct. 3 P.M.

INTER-SHANGHAI LINE-PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. Regular service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

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Agents.

## DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passenger Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW  
AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

"FAHONG" ... Capt J. W. Evans ... TUESDAY, 22nd Oct. at 1 P.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & CO.  
General Managers.

## BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

## APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD

WESTWARD

The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a daily qualified surgeon.

For Freight or Passage apply to

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UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT  
TO

## MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO

STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamer	Leave Hongkong	Coasting Mail	Days at	Days at
Colombo	Leave Hongkong	Str. from Colombo	MARSHALL	at
			1st	LONDON

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO.  
Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.  
On the Australian Route Tickets Interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND  
YOKOHAMA.

S.S.

Leave Hongkong about

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge.

## INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS

(Non-Transshipment).

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS,  
WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR

## MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO  
AND PORT SAID.

CARRYING 1st AND 2nd SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.  
PROPOSED SAILINGS:

Steamers	Leave Hongkong about	Leave Straits about	Days at	Days at
			MARSHALL	at
			1st	LONDON

The Intermediate Service is Temporarily Suspended.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.  
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.  
Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Gump & Co. Ltd. at 10 A.M. on MONDAY and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For Further Information, Passage Rates, Freight, Handbooks, Dates of Sailing, etc., apply to

P. L. KNIGHT,  
Acting Superintendent.

## NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DEPARTURE	SAILING DATES
SHANGHAI KOBE & YOKOHAMA	KAGA MARU 12,300 Tons Sat. 2nd Nov. 11 A.M.	
YOKOHAMA	YOKOHAMA MARU 12,340 Tons Sat. 16th Nov. 11 A.M.	
NAGASAKI KOBE & YOKOHAMA	AKI MARU 12,300 Tons Sat. 16th Oct. 11 A.M.	
YOKOHAMA	NIKKO MARU 8,800 Tons Sat. 14th Dec. 11 A.M.	
SHANGHAI MOJI & KOBE	TOTOMI MARU 7,000 Tons Fri. 18th Oct.	
YOKOHAMA	YETOROFU MARU 8,800 Tons Sat. 28th Oct.	
KOBE	KOSOKU MARU 7,000 Tons Sat. 29th Oct.	
LONDON via LIVERPOOL via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY & CAPE TOWN		
MELBOURNE via MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THURAI, IS, TOWNVILLE, BRISBANE & SYDNEY		
NEW YORK via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO & PANAMA CANAL		
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA & COLOMBO		
CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG & RANGOON		

† Omitting Shanghai and/or Moji. † Wireless telegraphy.

## HONGKONG, VICTORIA, B.C., SEATTLE

VIA

MANILA, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI & YOKOHAMA.

Operated by the magnificent and splendidly equipped passenger steamers "FUSHIMI MARU," "SUWA MARU," "KASHIMA MARU" and "KATORI MARU," each of over 20,000 tons displacement.

Next SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

KATORI MARU ... Sun. 20th Oct. at Noon

SUWA MARU ... Tues. 14th Nov. at 11 A.M.

† Omitting Manila Eastbound.

For further information apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.  
REMOBI, Manager.

Telephone 241 and 228

## TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

## SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.  
FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice

Steamer	Tons	Leave Hongkong
KOREA MARU	20,000	SAT. 2nd Nov.
SIBERIA MARU	20,000	TUES. 19th Nov.
TENYO MARU	20,000	MON. 26th Nov.
SHINYO MARU	20,000	WED. 13th Dec.

## SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA AND IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS-ANDERSON ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES

Steamers Tons Leave Hongkong

NIPPON MARU ... 11,000 ... Nov. 8th.

Tickets are interchangeable with the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICE, LTD. and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.  
Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of Charge.  
For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—  
T. DAIGO, Manager, King's Building.

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## FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SERVICE TO AND FROM SHANGHAI

SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE.

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ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For full particulars regarding sailings, apply to—

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Queen's Building.

TELEPHONE 740.



## O. S. K.

## OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICE, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG  
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

GENOA LINE—Monthly service via Singapore, Bombay and Port Said.  
MARSEILLES LINE—Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Company's steamers.

NORTH AMERICAN LINE—Regular fortnightly service between Hongkong and Peking Sound ports touching at intermediate ports in Japan.

"MANILA MARU" ... THURSDAY, 24th Oct. at 2 P.M.

"CHICAGO MARU" ... SATURDAY, 26th Oct. at 3 P.M.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE—Every two months the steamer proceeds to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

BOMBAY LINE—Regular fortnightly service for Bombay sailing at Singapore, and Colombo.

JAVA LINE—Monthly service for Batavia, Sourabaya and Semarang.

AUSTRALIAN LINE—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, calling at Auckland, N.Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

FORMOSA LINE—The steamers will arrive at and depart from the BOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office, and while the steamer is alongside the Wharf Telephone No. 76 will be fixed.

KEELUNG via SWATOW and AMOY.

"AMAKUSA MARU" ... FRIDAY, 18th Oct. at 10 A.M.

TAKAO via SWATOW and AMOY.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS

Please Apply to—

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No. 1, Queen's Building.

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FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

"NANKING" (15,000 tons, American Registry).

"CHINA" (10,200 tons, American Registry)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

## SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS AND HONOLULU.

"NANKING" October 24th.

"CHINA" November 18th.

An unsurpassed high-class passenger service.

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Ice House Street, Tel. 1942.



